

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM,"	4,363 tons	Captain H. D. Jones.
"POWAN,"	2,338 "	G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.
"FATSHAN,"	2,260 "	R. D. Thomas.
"HANKOW,"	3,073 "	C. V. Lloyd.
"KINSHAN,"	1,995 "	J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN," 1,998 tons, Captain W. E. Clarke.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M. Departures on Sundays at Noon.
 Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 2,119 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.

This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons, Captain W. A. Valentine.

S.S. "NANNING," 569 tons, Captain C. Butcher.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M. calling at Yunkai, Mahning, Kunchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howli, Shih-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.

FARES:—Canton to Wuchow, Single \$15.00. Return \$25.00.
 Canton to Tak Hing, Single \$12.50. Return \$21.00.
 Canton to Samshui, Single \$7.50.

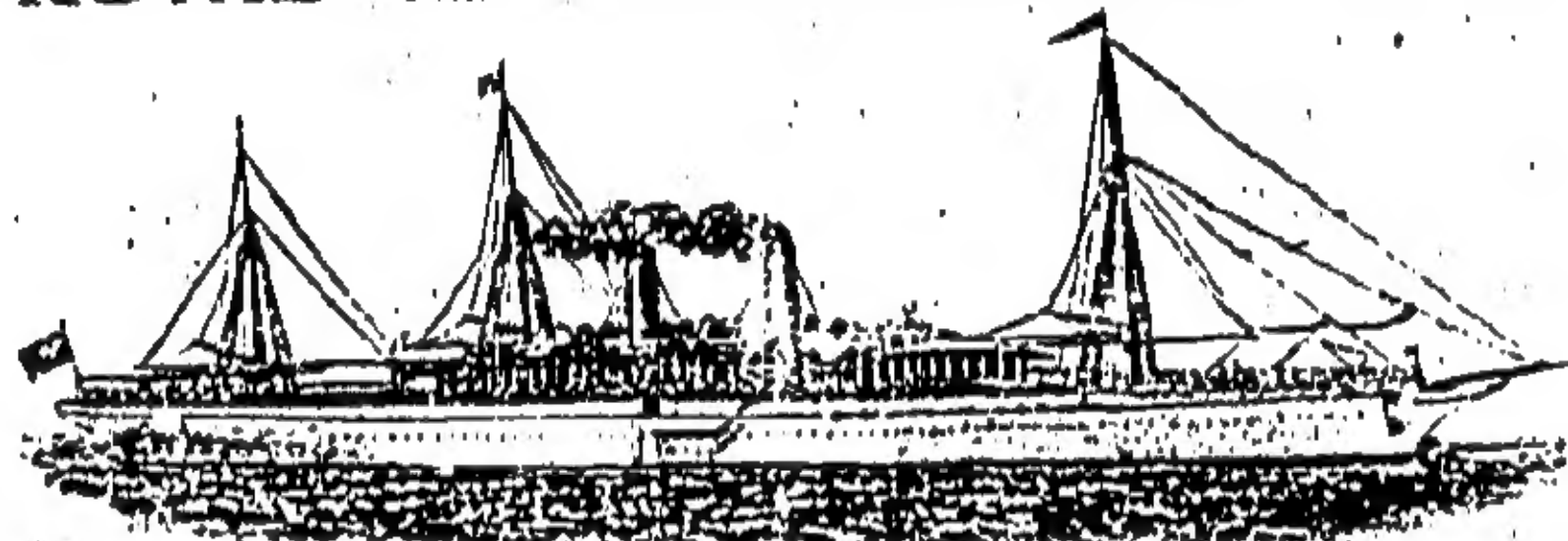
The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
 Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
 Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1905.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.
 (CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)
 SAVING 3 TO 7 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Sailing Dates.
R.M.S. "TARTAR"	4,425	W. Davison, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 13th Sept.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	H. Pybus, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept.
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	R. Archibald, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 18th Oct.
"ATHENIAN"	2,440	S. Robinson, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 1st Nov.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	E. Beetham, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 15th Nov.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, £100. 1st Class, £60. Via New York £62.
 Hongkong to London, Intermediate or 2nd Class, £40. 2nd Class, £24.

THE magnificent Twin-screw "EMPEROR" Steamships pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, and make connection with the PACIFIC OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all principal ports and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1905. Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier. [10]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT; BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.	Freight and Passengers.
SOANDIA	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	22nd Sept.	Freight and Passengers.
SILESIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	10th October.	Freight and Passengers.
SUEVIA	HAVRE, ANTWERP and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	10th October.	Freight and Passengers.
SLAVONIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	18th October.	Freight and Passengers.
SEGOVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	1st Nov.	Freight.
SENEGAMBIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	15th Nov.	Freight.
VANDALIA	NEW YORK VIA SUEZ, with liberty to call at the Malabar coast.	5th October.	Freight.

* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this steamer. Saloon and cabins amply lighted throughout by Electricity.

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
 HONGKONG OFFICE,
 No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1905.

D. NOMA, TATTOOER,

60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 32 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage; besides many others of high rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 3700 Recommendations which I have received from all sources.
 Hongkong, 18th November, 1904.

Mails.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG; PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS;
 Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 13th September.
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 27th September.
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY, 11th October.
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 25th October.
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY, 8th November.
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 22nd November.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 6th December.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 20th December.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 3rd January, 1906.
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY, 17th January.
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 31st January.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 14th February.
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 28th February.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of September, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship PREUSSEN, Capt. R. Meyer, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 11th September, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 12th September, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 12th September. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses. Linen can be washed on board.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE, VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to alteration.)

STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
WILLEHAD	4,762	TUESDAY, 19th September.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	3,227	TUESDAY, 17th October.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3,302	TUESDAY, 14th November.

ON TUESDAY, the 19th September, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship WILLEHAD, Capt. Ph. Oberaner, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above. The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE. DIRECT FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

FOR	STEAMER	ABOUT
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	TUESDAY, 19th September.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	BAYERN	WEDNESDAY, 13th September.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 27th September.

* Reaching Yokohama in less than 6 days.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1905.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

HONGKONG-KONGMOON-KAUKONG LINE.

S.S. "TAK HING" and S.S. "HONGKONG" SAILING EVERY EVENING AT 7 P.M. (SATURDAY EXCEPTED). THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 36 HOURS.

THE steamers pass through the silk producing districts, and afford a splendid opportunity for passengers to see the Southern part of the Canton delta.

Fare for the Round Trip\$12

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI."

SAILING TWICE A WEEK, THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 51 DAYS. THE steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHUI, SHUWING, TAKHING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.

Fare for the Round Trip\$30

These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity. For further information, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO., HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1905.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. REGULAR FOUR-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIPANAS	JAVA	Second half September	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	Second half September
TJIMAH	JAPAN	First half October	JAVA PORTS	First half October
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half October	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	Second half October

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE HEAD AGENCY

OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375,
 ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, 3rd Floor.
 Hongkong, 8th September, 1905.

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN.

THE LATEST METHOD

of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

37, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1905.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 376 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

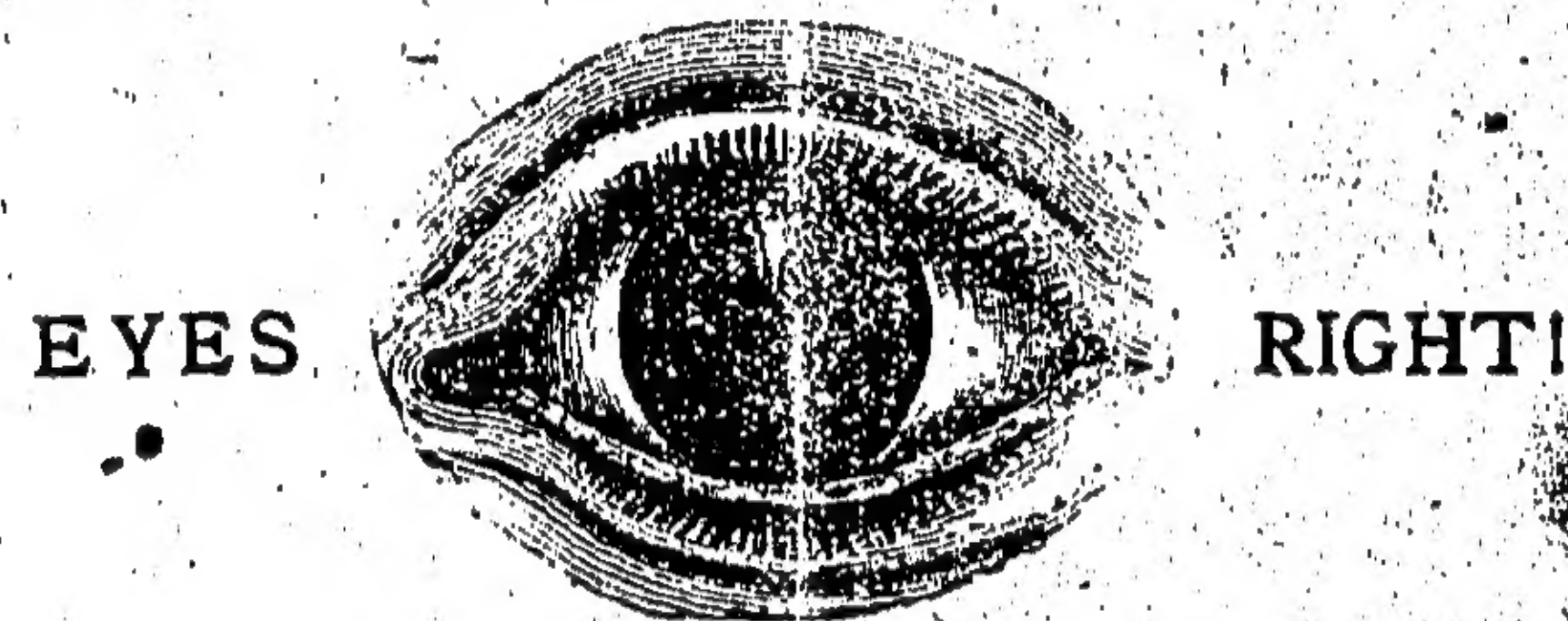
The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681

Telegrams: "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.
 Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

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EYES

RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
 10, D'AGUILAR STREET, HONGKONG,
 (One Minute's Walk from the Post Office).

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON,
 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
 Hongkong, 24th March, 1904.

SHANGHAI,
 59, Bentinck Street.
 566, Nanking Road.
 [40]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTOR AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG, SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c.

Sole Agents for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c. EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905. [44]



Gold Medals PARIS 1889 & 1900

Regd. Brand

HARRIS, CALNEWILTS-England.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR HONGKONG & CHINA, HOWARD & Co., 50, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1905. [579]

THE HONGKONG STUDIO, HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER, 41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLARGING and COPYING in all Sizes. LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON HAND. PRICE VERY MODERATE.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1905. [59]

MEE CHEUNG, PHOTOGRAPHER,

TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, IN Ice-House Road.

IS now in position, in his New and Commodious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore, ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED in the Colony or in any part of the Far East.

GROUPS AND VIEWS a speciality.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1905. [61]

Intimation.

WM. POWELL,
LIMITED."ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS"

Des Vaux Road.

NOW
SHOWINGSMART
UP-TO-DATE
MILLINERYAt
Moderate Prices.ALL KINDS
OF
HEADGEAR
made to order.DRESS-
MAKING.PERFECT
STYLE, CUT
AND FIT
GUARANTEED.THE VERY BEST
WORK ONLY
AT
MODERATE
CHARGES.Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1905.

Intimations.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE,
1898.APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF
TRADE MARKS.NOTICE is hereby given that JOHN
DICKINSON & CO., LIMITED, of
65, Old Bailey, London, E.C. 4, England, Paper
Manufacturers, have on the 31st day of May,
1905, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong,
in the REGISTER OF TRADE MARKS, of
the following Trade Marks:—in the name of JOHN DICKINSON & CO.,
LIMITED, who claim to be the Sole Pro-
prietors thereof.The Trade Marks have been used by the
Applicants in respect of the following goods:—
Paper (except Paper Handings), Stationery
and Bookbinding, in Class 39.

Dated the 10th day of July, 1905.

DENNIS & BOWLEY.

Solicitors for the Applicants.

THE Undersigned invite applications for
the post of COMPTROLLER to an old
and well established Bank. Applications to
be in writing and to state qualifications and
age of applicant. The highest references
required.No one need apply unless he is an experi-
enced man of business and prepared to give
substantial security.Apply to—
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. [848]

BAY VIEW HOUSE,
MACAO.SITUATED at the most charming Part
of Macao's Famous Beach, has just
been opened for the public and for the
benefit of HONGKONG VISITORS, who travel
to this Delightful Resort.BATHING PARTIES, and indeed every
Holiday Seeker on pleasure bent, will find
all their wants supplied at BAY VIEW
HOUSE.MORNING TEAS, BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS, AFTERNOON TEAS, and
DINNERS can be supplied to any number
at the shortest notice, and at the most
reasonable prices.On SUNDAYS Meals served *a la carte*
from 11 A.M. to 9 P.M.Only the Finest Brands of WINES and
LIQUEURS will be kept in stock.LIGHT REFRESHMENTS of every
description, including Ices, may be had at
the lowest prices.After one trial of the fancy fare at BAY
VIEW HOUSE, you will be loth to return
to Hongkong.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:

"BAYVIEW, MACAO."

Macao, 7th June, 1905. [641]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN
CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most
respectfully to APPEAL to the Presidents of
Hongkong and the Consulate, for their kind
patronage and support, and desires to state that
she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds
of NEEDLE WORK.Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs
and Collars renewed on old ones.Ladies and Children's Underclothing, Con-
struction's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery.
Materials can be supplied, if required.The Superioress will also be most grateful
for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made
into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools,
who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1905.

GO TO

WEISMANN'S
FOR YOUR
BREAD.

THE ONLY

EUROPEAN BAKERY

IN THE COLONY.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1905. [646]

JUST LANDED.

STATIONERY! STATIONERY!
STATIONERY!FANCY BOXES OF NOTE PAPERS and
ENVELOPES of the latest design.AND ALSO
A large variety of Ordinary Papers and
Envelopes, now on show.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

H. RUTTONJEE,

No. 5, d'Aguilar Street,

No. 36 to 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1905. [658]

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no
change has been made in the Rates of
Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and
they are warned against paying more than
TEN CENTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,

Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1905. [35]

COMMERCIAL.

FREIGHT.

In their circular of the 9th inst., Messrs.
Lamke & Rogge remark:—The past fortnight
has witnessed the announcement of a recon-
ciliation between Japan and Russia; but the
hopes, cherished in many quarters, that imme-
diately on restoration of peace the recent pro-
found depression in freights would be a thing
of the past, were doomed to be disappointed.The political event referred to has tended to
wards an almost general strengthening of ideas
on the part of owners; unfortunately, however,
a uniform and material improvement on recent
market conditions has by no means been
created so far. There is at the close, it is true,a slight stir, in the North, according to
Shanghai advices, but the Southern market has
as yet exhibited little change of any kind. The
near-at-hand future has, no doubt, in store a
certain outlet for disengaged tonnage in the
shape of berth freights hence and from neigh-
bouring ports to Vladivostok, as soon as the
latter port is properly prepared for traffic again;which does not appear to be the case yet.
There will in all probability also be some char-
acterizing monthly basis for Russian account,
but as far as Japan is concerned, the latter
country has since the beginning of the war so
extensively increased her mercantile fleet
through purchases and captures in addition to
building, that she will, though with the task
before her of transporting back her troops, etc.,
consequently upon the evacuation of Manchuria,
hardly require to take recourse to fresh char-
tering on any large scale of foreign tonnage.This is anyhow the view quite lately expressed
in certain circles supposed to be in the know.Saigon to Hongkong.—Owing to a few sales
effected lately to Japan and the everyday de-
creasing arrivals of paddy prices at Saigon are
now altogether above the parity of local values
and business is at the moment quite imprac-
ticable. Early in the fortnight a boat accepted
12 cents per picul for part capacity.Saigon/Philippines has a fixture at 74 cents,
which is anything but a lucrative rate. Fresh
demand is not likely to make its appearance
before the end of this month.The charter is reported of a 3,000 tons steamer
from Saigon to one port Japan; rate withheld.
Another vessel of similar size is said to have
been fixed in London on basis of about 29/30
cents per picul.There was an occasional inquiry for a middle-
sized vessel to load at Saigon for Java during
October, but it ultimately came to naught.Nothing has been doing in the chartering
line from Bangkok and Java to this. In the
latter direction some change for the better may
be looked for a few weeks hence.From Kebao to Shanghai and Hongay to
Singapore a settlement each is on record at \$2,
and \$2.50 per ton, respectively.With regard to coal freights from Japan mat-
ters are continuing to be in a bad state. Messrs.
Holme Ringer & Co., Nagasaki, are writing in
their latest circular as follows: "Work has
been partially suspended in the coal districts,
first by the Bon Festival holidays, and later by
heavy rains flooding the mines. The output
is consequently more restricted than ever, and
prices have advanced about 5 per cent all
round."Two time charters are reported as per list
overleaf, both representing extensions of pre-
vious engagements.Sail Freights:—Nothing new.
Sail-tonnage loading or to load.—For Balti-
more and New York. British bark *Larwill*,
arrived 3rd June.Disengaged:—German bark *Ecuador*, 2,193
tons. British bark *Andromeda*, 1,762 tons.
British ship *Combermere*, 1,800 tons. British
ship *Eclipse*, 2,969 tons.Departures:—British ship *Travancore*, Sep-
tember 4th, for Port Angeles. American
steamer *Churchill*, September 7th, for Astoria.
British ship *Past of Brander*, September 7th,
for Port Townsend.

A STRONG MAN'S WEAKNESS

OF DIGESTION, WITH SICK HEADACHE.

CURED BY

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

His wife confirming every detail, Mr. G.
Essom, 55 Curzon-street, Netherfield, England,
a sturdy giant in the Railway Locomotive
Works, told an experience which proves what
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can do for Men as
well as Women.Mr. Essom was once a great sufferer from
indigestion and its consequences. Thousands
of people suffer at times, more or less severely,
from this miserable ailment. They can be
cured. Mr. Essom tells how he was cured.

AFRAID TO EAT.

"I used," said he, "to be off work very fre-
quently. I suffered from dizziness, sick Head-
ache, Indigestion, and vomiting. I could not
get food to stay on my stomach. I was ill for
a very long time. My relatives thought I
should never get better. I was afraid to
take food. I got weaker and weaker.""On an average I used to have a bad at-
tack once a fortnight. They quite unfitted me
for doing anything. I tried many kinds of
medicine, but they were all of no use what-
ever. My wife," continued Mr. Essom, "read
in a newspaper of a cure by Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills. I began to take them at once, and I
have only once had a Bilious Attack since, andthat was just when I was only starting with
this wonderful medicine. I have had no at-
tack for many months."WHAT FOLLOWS INDIGESTION.
Sick headache and biliousness follow on In-
digestion because food that we have not
strength to digest ferments and poisons the
blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills purify and
enrich the blood. Purgatives never cured In-
digestion. They sometimes relieve it for a
time, but they always weaken.THE WAY TO BE CURED.
Pitiable is the state of those who cannot di-
gest. Their food becomes a curse, the plea-
sures of the table a mockery. Strength fails;
we cannot work if we are not nourished. The
robust—those who are strong and pure blooded
—never have indigestion. Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills make people strong because they make
pure blood. In this way they have cured not
only indigestion but also Anemia, Consump-
tion, Fits, Eczema, Kidney Disease, St. Vitus'
Dance, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxy. Dr. Wil-
liams' Medicine Co., Hôlborn-viaduct, London,
send a bottle post free for 2s. 9d., or six for
13s. 9d., but the pills can be had wherever
medicines are sold if purchasers will take care
to ask for and insist on having Dr. Williams'
Pink Pills for Pale People. Substitutes may
be offered, but they will not cure, and wise
people avoid altogether shops where substi-
tutes are offered. [104]

Auction.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

TO-MORROW,

(TUESDAY) AND WEDNESDAY,

the 12th and 13th September, 1905, at 10 A.M.

each day, at

4, M. NAVAL YARD,

SUNDRY NAVAL VICTUALLING,

OBSOLETE AND CONDEMNED

STORES,

Comprising:—

BOAT-ENGINE AND BOILER, OLD

CABLE CHAIN, ELECTRIC CABLE,

STEEL WIRE HAWERS, BRASS, COP-
PER, IRON, MANGANESE, BRONZE,PAPER-STUFF, CANVAS, FURNITURE,
BLANKETS, PROVISIONS, IMPLE-
MENTS, CLOTHING MATERIALS, CASKSTAVES, 1,000 HAT RIBBONS, (lettered
"SPARROWHAWK," "HUMBER," "TWEED").

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE:—As customary.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1905. [888]

Entertainment.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

GRAND PROMENADE

CONCERT,

on the

VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND,

(Near Tramway Station),

ON

SATURDAY,

September 16th, at 9.15 P.M.

Tickets \$1 and \$1.

Can be obtained at the Volunteer Headquarters,
near the Hongkong Club.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1905. [910]

Consignees.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM RANGOON AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAIDA,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods will be delivered from alongside.Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining
on board after 4 P.M., on MONDAY, the 11th
instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and
expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1905. [911]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SIMLA,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND

STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex S.S. *India* and *Persia*.From Australia, ex S.S. *Moldavia*.From Calcutta, ex S.S. *Manila*.From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P.
S. N. Co.'s Steamers.Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before

2 P.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 13th instant, at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees
and the Company's representative at an
appointed hour.All claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognised.No claims will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godowns.

L. S. LEWIS,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1905. [3]

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD

HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS:—Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China
Also widely circulated in Japan, Ceylon,
China, Ceylon, India and the Far East
generally.A daily newspaper with weekly edition
published for despatch by the homeward mail.
The daily is recommended as more generally
suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or
America.A special feature is made of full and accu-
rate reports of local occurrences, and of mat-
ters of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best
medium for advertising in China. It circulates
largely among all classes of the community,
is the largest daily newspaper and has a
wider circulation than any journal in the Far
East.Special attention given to effectively display-
ing advertisements.The type used as a standard for setting
advertisements is similar to this, unless we are
instructed to display the advertisement, when
any effective style of type will be adopted.
This standard runs exactly eight lines to the
inch, and about eight words to the line.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages
5s each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements
can be ascertained from the Manager.Advertisements for the Daily should reach
the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than
noon of the day they are intended to appear.Unless otherwise specified all advertisements
will be repeated and charged for until counter-
manded.

JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.
PROGRAMMES.

PAMPHLETS.

CARDS.

CIRCULARS.

EXPRESS.

All job printing is done under European
supervision, well turned out, free from errors,
and remarkably cheap at

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"

OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on
application to

THE MANAGER,

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

1, Ice House Road.

Hongkong.

Intimations.

THE POPULAR
SCOTCH
IS
"BLACK & WHITE"

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.

SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.

By Appointment to

H.M. THE KING

and

HRH the PRINCE OF WALES

Supplied at all the LEADING CLUBS
and HOTELS, and to be obtained from
the principal Stores. [845]

A FOOK & Co.,

12, Pottinger Street, Central.

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, SHIP CHANDLERS
AND COMPRADORES, COAL MERCHANTS
AND STEVEDORES OF SIXTY
YEARS-STANDING.ALL kinds of Provisions, Coal, Water and
Ballast supply from alongside at the
shortest notice and with all possible dispatch.
Moderate terms.

Orders solicited.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1905. [62]

THE WINE GROWERS
SUPPLY CO.

BARRETTO & Co.,

General Agents, Hongkong.

WHITE WINES.

Graves \$7.00 Per Dozen Quarts.

BOTTLED BY

JULES MERMAN & CIE, BORDEAUX.

Graves \$8.00 Per Dozen Quarts.

Sauternes 10.00 " "

Chateau d'Arche 20.00 " "

BOTTLED BY

EMMEL, DESPUJOL FILS & PICQ,

BORDEAUX.

Barsac \$14.00 Per Dozen Quarts.

Sauternes 20.00 " "

Chateau Guiraud 29.00 " "

BARRETTO & Co.,

Agents,

Nos. 23 & 24, Bank Buildings,

Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1905. [43]

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WATSON'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY.

THIS CELEBRATED BLEND OF THE FINEST WHISKIES IN SCOTLAND IS CHARACTERISED BY ITS

FINE FLAVOUR AND MELLOWNESS

ATTAINED ONLY BY

GENUINE QUALITY

GREAT AGE.

Per Dozen \$16.50.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905.

GREGOR & CO.,

34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

1ST FLOOR.

LIQUEURS

FROM

MARIE BRIZARD & ROGER,

BORDEAUX.

AWARDS:

THE

HIGHEST

WHEREVER

EXHIBITED.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1905.

The Hongkong Telegraph
HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1905.

SUBORDINATE OFFICIALS' SALARIES.

Sir Matthew Nathan's address to the

Legislative Council on Thursday, when

introducing the Estimates, for next year, is

admitted on all hands to be one of the most

comprehensive speeches that was delivered

at the legislative board for many a long day.

By those who have carefully perused this

most important gubernatorial statement, it

is unanimously agreed that within the year

and a half of his government of the Colony,

His Excellency has acquired a better insight

into the details of the various departments

of administration than most of his predecessors

had done during their whole period of

office. We were pleased, at first glance, to

observe that Sir Matthew touched upon one

point with regard to the estimates for ex-

penditure, viz., the scale of salaries for sub-

ordinate officers in the service of the

Government, which have a very direct and

by no means unimportant bearing upon the

smooth and successful internal administra-

tion of the affairs of the Colony. We are

loath to confess that, having read through

the solid column of His Excellency's

remarks under this heading, we were not

particularly struck by the liberality of the

proposed new grading scheme of salaries in

substitution for the old classification scheme

which proved such a fruitful source of dis-

satisfaction to junior members of the subor-

dinate branch of the Service, leading to the

resignation of many good and promising

young hands from the Public Service as

soon as better prospects were held out to

them in the mercantile firms and commercial

houses in the Colony. The sum total of

the benefits expected to arise out of the new

scheme are, in the words of the Governor, that

"it provides the encouragement of annual

instead of biennial increments in the upper

classes, doubles the amount of them, and

the maximum salary of each class is separated

from the minimum salary of the class above

it by the amount of one increment." It is

advocated for the system that it offers to a

young man with the necessary educational

qualifications who joins either of the lowest

classes the chance of fairly regular promo-

tion throughout his career, but which starts

from a minimum salary of \$240 per annum

to a maximum of \$2,040 (or \$60 actually

below the existing classification scheme)

after a period of continuous service of

thirty-two years. In other words, a young

man, say of eighteen years of age, joining at

a miserable pittance of a wage of \$20 a

month, cannot aspire to draw a better

salary than \$170 a month upon the attain-

ment of his fiftieth year of age, or thirty-

second of service—well, honourably and

faithfully performed to the Crown. His

salary, by the way, is all the time subjected

to a deduction of five per cent. as a con-

tribution to the Widows' and Orphans'

Pensions Fund which, at best, is of doubtful

benefit if he be married; but which is

forfeited by half to Government if he

remain single at the termination of his period

of service. We have on various occasions

strenuously advocated, in these columns, for

a more just and liberal treatment of the

subordinate officials in the Government

service, who by comparison with the Civil

Service proper or with those to whom double

exchange compensation is granted, suffer to

the extent that they are inadequately and

poorly paid for the services rendered by them

to a prosperous and progressive Colony.

We make bold to join issue with Sir Matthew

that the grading scheme which His Excel-

lency has devised will help to invite to the

service of the Colonial Government a better

class of junior subordinate officials which

the classification scheme so signally failed

to retain in the lower branches of the Public

Service. Representations have already

reached us that the tentative proposal falls

far short of the ideas of a large majority of

the employees of Government, who see, not

without just cause, a wide disparity between

the scale of their salaries and that of officers

drawing salaries on a sterling basis, in very

many cases for duties requiring far less in-

telligence, no educational qualifications, and

with no immediate or personal responsibilities

to the heads of departments. One other

fruitful source of complaint is that, upon a

vacancy (either temporary or permanent) oc-

curring in a public department promotion

does not go by seniority or merit; but it has

happened that an officer comparatively new to

the Service is given precedence over others

who hold that their claim is superior to that

of the appointed officer. A recent case may

be cited as an illustration, when the acting

chief clerkship at the Magistracy was filled

by an officer from the Sanitary Board, with

not three-year's service. In quoting this

instance, we do not wish to be misunderstood

as casting any disparagement on the present

holder of the office; but cite it, as we pointed

out, as one of the instances out of several

others which furnish cause for appointment

in the Public Service being regarded

with so little favour by the general body of

eligible candidates who find it more to their

advantage to seek employment out of the

Government as soon as inducement is offered

them. Thus will the Service of the Colony

be almost invariably manned by new recruits

who regard it only as a convenient stepping

stone for more lucrative appointments

when they are given them in mercantile firms

in and out of Hongkong. Unless a radical

change be effected on more liberal lines we

have no hope that the grading scheme on its

present basis will effect any material, per-

manent improvement in the subordinate

branches of the Government Service.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A NUMBER of European seamen were up before the Magistrate this morning to answer to charges of being drunk, disorderly, incapable, and refusing to pay ricksha hire after using the vehicles. Fines varying from \$1 to \$5 were inflicted.

CHINESE constable Chau Sing, No. 36, of No. 7 Station, was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazell this morning with the theft of a gold-mounted bangle valued at \$11, the property of Li Sin Shan, of 29 Belchers Street. The case was remanded for one week.

The case in which the extradition of P. Berol, coffeehouse-keeper of Saigon, whose extradition is sought by the authorities there for alleged embezzlement, was called on this morning before Mr. F. A. Hazell, but on the application of the police was remanded for one week.

THE Gaiety Stars concluded their season on Saturday night before a very good "send off" house. His Excellency the Governor was unable to be present personally, but he sent a very large party to represent him, and the special programme was gone through without a hitch, and was highly applauded.

AT 11 p.m. yesterday the fire bell and whistle alarms again rang out, denoting the outbreak of another fire, this time in Wing Lok Street, No. 133, a vermelli shop; but here, fortunately, owing to the nature of the goods stored the damage, in the sense of loss, was but slight. The Fire Brigade, under Chief Inspector Baker, turned out and soon got to the scene, and having a plentiful supply of water, quickly had the flames under, as on account of the character of the contents of the place, there was but little of an inflammable nature for the flames to feed upon. The place was believed to be insured for the sum of \$15,000, but as the master could not be found the actual extent of the insurance, as well as of the damage, could not be definitely ascertained.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CHINESE BANK'S LIABILITIES.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis T. Pigott, the suit, in *Ku Wo v. Wong Ki Hang and Wong Ki Leung*, was called on. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., representing the plaintiff, the defendants being unrepresented and not present in Court.

Mr. Pollock explained that this was a matter in which the plaintiff was complainant to the International Banking Corporation and as such was bound to indemnify the bank against any defaults or deficiencies which were due to any customers of the bank who were introduced by him as complainant. Amongst the customers who were so introduced were the defendants, Wong Ki Hang and Wong Ki Leung, who had been carrying on business for some years in Hongkong under the style of the Wai Wo Bank, at 77, Queen's Road Central—an institution that failed either early this year or at the end of 1904. The plaintiff had accordingly become responsible to the International Banking Corporation for the monies due by the Wai Wo Bank, amounting, in round figures, to something like \$100,000. In accordance with the custom amongst complainants the plaintiff, fortunately for himself, obtained from the defendants security upon certain property, having got a deed of charge and equitable mortgage dated 26th November, 1904, from them under which Inland Lot No. 1,309 was secured in his favour. Under this defendants charged in favour of the plaintiff, the property with all sums of monies interest, costs, charges and expenses due or which might become due from them to the International Bank together with such costs, charges, and expenses at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. It was also one of the terms of the deed that defendants would execute in favour of the plaintiff or of his nominee a proper legal mortgage of the premises in such form and with such powers of sale and so on as plaintiff might require for securing such things as aforesaid. It was stated that the defendants were indebted to the International Bank and the plaintiff in the sum of \$205,265.61, and at the request of the bank plaintiff had nominated that corporation as his nominee for the purpose of a proper legal mortgage being executed in their favour. This was a way he had of making the property available for the payment of the debts for which not only the defendants were liable to the corporation but also the plaintiff himself. Plaintiff therefore asked that defendants be ordered to execute the mortgage in favour of the bank in default of which such deed be executed in lieu of and on behalf of defendants by the Registrar.

His Lordship remarked upon the question of the Registrar's responsibility in the matter, and said he should only make the order subject to the responsibility of the solicitor concerned.

Mr. Pollock—We are quite prepared to accept that.

His Lordship—I don't think I can go any further than that. We cannot suddenly turn ourselves into conveyancers. You see there might be some slip.

G. A. Moir, sub-accountant of the International Bank, produced a certified copy of the account with the Wai Wo bank showing that up to the 24th July last, that bank owed them \$102,833.37 which, with interest to the present date, amounted to \$104,482.93. That bank was introduced by the plaintiff who, as complainant, was responsible for every Chinaman whom he introduced as a customer.

The plaintiff, who said he had been complainant of the International Banking Corporation since about May 1903, bore out the opening statements of Counsel, and added that defendants were not at present in Hongkong and he had no idea where they could be found.

The order was made as requested.

A PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT.

SCHWER AND OTHERS v. VON UFFEL.

Sir Francis T. Pigott, the Chief Justice, found time, during the rush of business before the Supreme Court this morning, to give his decision on the issues of law submitted to him in the suit, *H. Schwer and others v. W. von Uffel*.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Denon) represented the plaintiffs, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. Hursthouse (of Messrs. Dennys and Bowley) appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship said—The judgment I am about to give is based entirely on the clause of the agreement, which provides that all disputes arising under it are to be referred to the exclusive jurisdiction of the German Court. But in view of the possible future proceeding, it seems to me convenient that I should first deal briefly with the other point of law raised on this issue. It is clear from the affidavit of Mr. Schwer filed on the 6th of this month, that complaints are intended to be made against the defendant in respect of his conduct of the partnership which were not included in the action brought in the German Courts; in other words, that new grounds for the relief prayed—dissolution of the partnership—are to be put forward. While therefore it is clear that in respect of those matters which have already been adjudicated upon in Germany, and in respect of which this relief has been refused, the matter is *res judicata*, yet a different foundation to the claim for relief is intended to be advanced; and on the authority of Henderson v. Henderson, I think that such a suit in Hongkong is not barred by the judgment in the German proceedings. In such suit, however, the evidence as to acts done before the trial in Germany which might with reasonable diligence have been brought forward in support of the foundation for the relief prayed for in Germany, could not be adduced. It would have been a question at the trial what these acts were, and whether or no they could have been adduced in Germany if they had been discovered after the commencement of the proceedings and before judgment.

Further, although it might not have been necessary to amend the Statement of Claim, yet it is so drawn that on the face of it there appears to be a *prima facie* case of *res judicata*. It is not till the last moment that the new grounds are brought forward, and the continuance of the suit could only have been allowed subject to terms as to the costs of this motion. I now proceed to deal with the exclusive jurisdiction clause. The plaintiffs in Germany entered into a partnership agreement with the defendant, one clause of which provided that all disputes concerning the partnership should be submitted exclusively to the jurisdiction of the Hamburg Court. If words are to be given their ordinary meaning, this must mean that all actions in respect of partnership disputes are to be brought in Hamburg and not elsewhere. It is said that in spite of this clause this action may be maintained in Hongkong. I will deal presently with the fact that the partnership agreement was to be performed in this Colony. Now the authority for this proposition is said to be *Scott v. Avery* (11 H.L. 113), in which the doctrine was affirmed that "parties cannot by contract oust the Courts of their jurisdiction" which might be put in the other form that if two persons agree for good consideration not to use in respect of a given matter, yet they can sue. It was in fact this which is stated in *Alderson* H.—"any agreement which is to prevent the suffering party from coming into a Court of law cannot be supported." The principle thus baldly stated needs much examination, with respect, more than it received by the Judges and the Lords in the case except Lord Campbell. There are however certain sentences in the opinions and judgments which throw some light on the meaning of the doctrine. Coleridge J. said: "If two parties enter into a contract, for the breach of which in any particular action they cannot make it a binding term that in such event no action shall be maintainable, but that the only remedy shall be by reference to arbitration. Whether this rests on a satisfactory principle may well be questioned; but it cannot be disturbed. The Courts will not enforce or sanction an agreement which deprives the subject of that recourse to their jurisdiction, which has been considered a right inalienable even by the concurrent will of the parties. But nothing prevents parties from ascertaining and constituting as they please the cause of action which is to become the subject matter of decision by the Courts." The Lord Chancellor put the principle in a very different way. He said: There is no doubt that when a contract has been entered into, parties cannot by contract say that there shall not be jurisdiction to enforce damages in respect of that right of action. This doctrine depends upon the general policy of the law, that parties cannot enter into a contract which gives rise to a right of action for the breach of it, and then withdraw such a case from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals.

The question in dispute was whether an agreement that a reference to arbitration should be a condition precedent to bringing any action on a policy of insurance fell within this principle. Lord Campbell, agreeing with the Lord Chancellor, declared that policy required that effect should be given to such a contract. He then discussed the principle itself, and said that "it probably originated in the contest of the Courts in ancient times for extent of jurisdiction, all of them being opposed to anything that would altogether deprive everyone of them of jurisdiction. There is a saying of Lord Coke, which is the original foundation of this doctrine: it is this 'if a man makes a lease for life, and by deed grant that if any waste or destruction be done, and not by suit or place; notwithstanding, an action of waste shall lie, for the place wasted cannot be recovered without a plea. Where an action is indispensable, you cannot oust' the Court of its jurisdiction over the subject, because justice cannot be done without the exercise of that jurisdiction. That is all, and there is no doubt about that. This is the foundation of the doctrine that the Courts are not to be ousted of their jurisdiction." He then refers, though hardly with approval, to the cases which admit the possibility of an action being brought in spite of an agreement to arbitrate, where the arbitration had not been made a condition precedent.

We have here, then, the principle; and if Lord Campbell's opinion be followed, there is nothing left of it. But taking, as I am bound to do, the judgments of the other Judges, there are two very important terms used by them which cannot be overlooked. The recourse to the jurisdiction of the Courts which is not to be interfered with is that of "the subject"; and the Courts referred to are called the "ordinary tribunals." Now, if this principle is to be applied to the present case, we must say that the British Courts are the "ordinary tribunals" for non-resident foreigners to resort to; and also that it is their "inalienable right" to resort to them. It is true that foreigners, whether resident or not, are allowed to sue in the British Courts. When they are resident it is their right, but I doubt whether it can be called their inalienable right. When they are non-resident it is subject to a

condition, which is liable to be altered: they have the right, on fulfilling the condition, so long as it is not taken away. I am of opinion that the principle which has been appealed to, if there exists in any other form than that stated by Lord Campbell, does not apply to foreigners at all; certainly not to non-resident foreigners. Mr. Sharp seemed disposed to concur in this view, even between foreigners, in the case of a contract to be performed within the jurisdiction. The answer to this is that there is no such doctrine as that the Courts have either exclusive or inherent jurisdiction over contracts to be performed within the jurisdiction. There is a procedure for effecting service of a writ on absent defendants, and sometimes it applies because a contract, the subject matter of the action, is to be performed within the jurisdiction. But this cannot be said to be a fundamental rule of law. The exercise of this assumed jurisdiction has for many years been subject to variation depending on the view of expediency prevailing at the time: now of Parliament, now of the Rule Committee. Prior to 1852 it hardly existed at all. By the Common Law Procedure Act it was allowed when the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction or when a contract was made within the jurisdiction; and then arose the well-known discussion as to what "cause of action" meant when applied to contracts. In 1875 one set of rules was issued; in 1883 another; and there may be others in the future. And the rules vary in every Colony. It is therefore impossible to say that it is a recognized principle of law that the Courts of any country have jurisdiction over contracts to be performed within the jurisdiction. My view that an agreement to submit disputes to the exclusive jurisdiction of a foreign tribunal will be enforced by the English Courts to the ousting of their own jurisdiction in spite of the doctrine of *Scott v. Avery*, is supported by inference from certain of the cases quoted in the argument before me. In the "Australian Lloyd Company v. Gresham Assurance Society," there was a simple agreement to submit disputes to the Courts of Budapest. It was not exclusive as in the present case. There was no reference to the doctrine of *Scott v. Avery*, nor even in *Thompson v. Charnock*, the case cited with doubtful approval by Lord Campbell. It was simply treated as one of interpretation of the words used. Romer L.J. said "the question is this: does the condition merely mean that if one of the parties to the contract is sued by the other in the Court of Budapest, he will not take any objection to its jurisdiction; or does it mean that the parties mutually agree that if any dispute arise under the contract, it shall be determined by the Court in Budapest? Having regard to the nature of the contract and its language, I am of opinion that the latter construction is the correct one." A similar point arose in *Hoar v. Hunover Casualty Co.* (6 Times L.R.). The case is much combed with questions of procedure; but the following points are to be noticed: that in the Court below Pollock B. expressly recognised the possibility of an agreement to give a foreign Court exclusive jurisdiction; and in the Court of Appeal, the Master of the Rolls, in dealing with the agreement that the agreement ousted the jurisdiction of the English Courts, said that the contract was a German contract, and that this question would have to be decided by German law. The agreement before me in this case is a little complicated by reference to submission to arbitration, with consequent reference to the Arbitration rules of our Code of Civil Procedure. The special point raised being that by rule 541 power is given to the Court to stay legal proceedings where there is a submission to arbitration; and that therefore the defendant's procedure in raising the point in his pleadings and moving to have it tried as a point of law was wrong. Law v. Garrett (L.R. 8 Q.B. 26) undoubtedly warrants the proposition that an agreement such as the one now under consideration does come within the law as to submissions to arbitration. "Since the passing of the Common Law Procedure Act, 11, if parties choose to determine for themselves that they will have a form of their own selection instead of resorting to the ordinary Courts, a *prima facie* duty is cast upon the Courts to act upon such arrangement. The same rule now applies under the Arbitration Act, and the same principle was acted on in the Australian Lloyd case already referred to. It is important to bear in mind exactly how this question arises. It is proper to raise the question of *res judicata* by defence, the question being tried like that of its ability to stand by issue of law; but as I have already said this defence cannot be maintained in respect of some matters raised in this action. The point is whether the exclusive jurisdiction clause can be raised by defence when rule 453 has, on the authority of the two cases cited, provided a means for dealing with legal proceedings commenced in spite of a submission to arbitration. During the argument I expressed doubts whether the Arbitration Act could be applied at all to an agreement to submit to the decision of a foreign tribunal. On further consideration I still doubt it, more especially where, as here, the agreement is in a foreign contract. As the Master of the Rolls said in the case cited above, the contract being a German contract must be construed according to the law of Germany, and again English statutes do not apply to acts done out of England unless expressly so stated. Further, much of the Act is quite inapplicable to the judgment of the foreign Court resulting from the submission. Rule 550, for example, could not apply; it allows an award to be enforced in the same manner as a judgment of the Court. But the judgment of the foreign Court is in no sense an award; and the Legislature certainly never intended to allow execution on a foreign judgment to be obtained in this way. The action on a foreign judgment has obviously no analogy to the procedure indicated in rule 550. It may be that the authorities do not really go farther than that rule 541 applies to such a submission. But even then it cannot apply to an exclusive submission, for that rule is based on the idea that the English Courts have a concurrent jurisdiction with the arbitration. But the hypothesis in the present case is that the English Courts had no jurisdiction because it has been ousted by agreement. It is therefore more difficult to see how a stay of proceedings can possibly be the proper remedy; for that supposes the possibility of continuing them at some future

TELEGRAMS.

[Russia.]

The Famine in Russia.

LONDON, 8th September.
The first sitting of the Ministerial Conference in St. Petersburg, to consider the question of relief measures for the famine-stricken provinces, recommends the Treasury to assign £4,000,000 for the purchase of cereals.

Violent Earthquake in Italy.

LATER.
A violent earthquake has occurred in Italy, particularly in Calabria; 347 persons have been killed, and more than a dozen towns and villages partially wrecked. Pizzo, Monteleone, and Maritano are almost completely destroyed.

The Riots at Baku.

Four Britishers are besieged in the house at Balaikang, and the Governor of Baku declares that he is powerless to render them any assistance.

The Trouble in the Caucasus.

9th September.
Latest telegrams from the Caucasus are so vague and confused that it is impossible to say whether the rising is spreading or subsiding. Against reassuring official telegrams, are private messages, recounting wholesale massacres of Armenians.

It is feared that the four Britishers at Balaikang have been shot, or have perished in the flames of the house in which they were besieged.

[Strait Times.]

Papers on Pence.

JAPAN'S ACT OF RENUNCIATION.

LONDON, 31st August.
The Morning Post expresses the opinion that Japan has put the crown on her victories in the war by an act of great renunciation at its close. She has thereby given the most convincing proof that her statesmen are swayed by the loftiest motives.

A COMPARISON WITH "CHRISTIAN" NATIONS.
The Daily Graphic thinks that the world owes a debt of gratitude to Japan for making the peace concessions, which point to Japan having a higher code of ethics than that which prevails among so-called "Christian" nations.

A CAUTIOUS ARTICLE.
The Daily Telegraph finds that the Mikado and his Council probably came to such a right decision on considering all the hazards that Japan would run in fighting, further, an enemy whose vital parts were practically unassailable. Nevertheless, it points out, Japan deserves to receive the congratulations of the world for its great self-sacrifice.

RUSSIANS THE BETTER DIPLOMATS.
The Daily Mail deems that the Japanese were no match for the Russians in the peculiar kind of diplomacy wherein the latter excel.

SINGULAR MAGNANIMITY.
The Daily Chronicle holds that Japan's concessions are indeed singular in magnanimity, but that the war seemed to have attained its aim in a far shorter time than had been anticipated.

WHAT THE "TIMES" SAYS.
The Times has it that Japanese statesmen have shown a power of self-restraint rarely, if ever, witnessed in the history of the world. There is perhaps no power in Europe that is capable of adopting such a course. Japan's old chivalrous spirit led her to disdain the prosecution of the war for merely monetary considerations. She is today unquestionably the dominant Power in the Far East.

Discussing the history of the war, the Times attributes the unparalleled successes of the Japanese to their complete and supremely effective powers of organisation.

RUSSIAN OPINIONS.
The St. Petersburg Bourse Gazette rejoices that good sense has triumphed at Tokio.

The New York Herald says that the peace is disastrous for Russia. The Sun says that the Japanese concessions pale before the loss of half of Saghalien.

The Times welcomes the peace from its enabling Russia to re-organise her home administration. The Sun speaks of the peace being of supreme benefit to the foe.

AN HONOURABLE PEACE.
President Roosevelt congratulated the plenipotentiaries on securing a peace which was just and honourable to both sides.

A GERMAN VIEW.
The North German Gazette says, in a highly inspired article, that the Russian to yield may have been no easy task to the Japanese statesmen, but it does honour to their wisdom.

It shows also that, in concluding peace as well as in waging war, the young Asiatic World Power, which made so brilliant an entry into the community of the old civilised powers, is worthy to stand alongside the best examples in the history of the States of western civilisation.

The Japanese concessions are all the more valuable as they spring from voluntary self-restraint, and are not the outcome of external pressure.—Reuter.

[N. C. D. News.]

China and the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Peking, 2nd September.
At a secret conference of Waiwupu it has been resolved that if Russia should demand compensation from China for the return to China of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which has been heretofore the joint enterprise of Russia and China, China should refuse to accede to the demand, but Russia, who has allowed Japan to occupy the railway, should, on the other hand, compensate China. Otherwise, Russia should transfer all her railway concessions in China to Japan, with whom China would jointly complete the works.

The German Minister is said to have advised Prince Ching that, as China has shares in the Chinese Eastern Railway to the extent of £15,000,000, which Japan has now compelled Russia to give up, China would do well to communicate with Japan as to the measures regarding the railway to be taken by the latter. The Prince has now stated the result of his interview with the German Minister in a memorial to the Throne, and is still conferring with the Waiwupu Ministers and the Grand Council.

MONEY due for board and lodging, guaranteed by Kwai Sang, and amounting to \$27.90, was recovered in the summary Court this morning by Tsoi Chik Nam to whom it was owing by Chan Lai Yu. In Kwai Sang guaranteed the amount and was therefore sued. Mr. O. D. Thomson represented plaintiff, and Mr. R. A. Harding appeared for defendant. It was announced that the defendant would consent to judgment, and His Honour the Judge entered same accordingly.

THE FIREWORKS CASE.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

In the action in which Messrs. Carlowitz and Co. sued the Sun Shing firm for \$1,935.83 for breach of contract in respect of Canton fireworks, His Lordship the Chief Justice this morning delivered judgment in favour of the plaintiffs.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. J. Hays, of Messrs. Johnson, Jones and Master, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. H. C. G. Calthorp, instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, represented the defendants.

Sir F. T. Eggeott said:—In this case there was a contract for the supply of a certain quantity of crackers. It was made in Canton between a Chinese firm and the manager of the Canton branch of a German firm trading in Hongkong. The first question is what law governs the liabilities arising under this contract? It seems fairly clear that although it cannot be strictly called a contract "in bono," the crackers were to be delivered to the plaintiffs in Hongkong. It was assumed by both sides that the law of Hongkong applied, and therefore that the case was governed by the Sale of Goods Ordinance; the assumption being based on one of two grounds: either because the place of performance was Hongkong, or because the intention of the parties was that the law of this Colony should apply. The question thus raised is an important one, as it is not improbable that many contracts are made in the East under circumstances similar to the present. The leading case on the subject is *Levy v. Credit Lyonnais* (12 Q. B. D. 589), and it has been worked out at some length in Dicey's "Conflict of Laws." The question of the intention of the parties may be at once disposed of. It is not expressed, and it cannot be implied either in the case of the Chinaman who contracted, or the branch house of the German firm, which negotiated the purchase in Canton. With regard to the place of performance the question is more difficult. The first presumption is that the law applicable to a contract is the law of the place where it was made. The second presumption is that when the contract is made in one country to be performed wholly or in part in another, then the law is that of the place where the performance is to take place. In this second presumption Mr. Dicey adds "especially as to the mode of performance." The two propositions are not too clearly defined, for the learned author says that the lex loci contractus may apply to a contract partly or even wholly to be performed in another country; which practically destroys the value as a legal proposition of the second presumption. I think the only way of ascertaining what law is applicable to any given set of circumstances is to determine clearly what the obligation is which is alleged to have been broken. If it is connected with the mode of performance, as Mr. Dicey suggests, then clearly the law of the place of performance must apply, as in the *Credit Lyonnais* case where the question was whether the French law of force majeure was a sufficient excuse for failure to perform a contract in which England was the place of performance. If the breach in this case had arisen in connection with delivery in Hongkong, then the law of Hongkong would apply. But in this case the breach was in connection with the quality of the goods delivered: the question being whether the crackers were what they proposed to be, or whether, to adopt English law terms, the rule as to implied conditions applied or the doctrine of caveat emptor. The law applicable to this obligation must be the law of the place of delivery and this was, in my opinion, Canton. It was there that the goods were examined and accepted by the plaintiffs, in the presence of the defendant: it was there that the plaintiff decided whether or no he would accept the crackers. The transport to Hongkong was, in my opinion, part of the original contract, but it occurred after the question whether the goods were in accordance with the contract had been decided. In the particulars of this preliminary examination the facts something resemble those in the *Credit Lyonnais* case; for there, as here, there was to be a preliminary examination and approval before actual delivery. This was held not to be sufficient to disturb the presumption that the law of England applied to the contract. In this case, by parity of reasoning, the fact that the examination was to be made and approval given in Canton seems to me to enforce the presumption in favour of the lex loci contractus. I think therefore that this is a Chinese contract. I indicated at the trial that this might be the view I should take; the defendant answered that the plaintiff had failed to show what the law of China is. But it is the defendant who has in reality appealed to the Sale of Goods Ordinance and to the rule caveat emptor: he has failed to show that similar principles are in force in China. I cannot assume that they are. There are, however, some things that a Court may assume. In such a case as the present that it is part of the law of China as of every other country, that you are entitled to get what you pay for: that if you buy beef an action will lie against the vendor if he supplies you mutton. So if you buy a cracker you are entitled to get something which does what crackers are supposed to do: explode with a certain satisfactory noise, which is in fact a cracker. The whole question in this case is whether the crackers supplied did fulfil this essential condition. I hold therefore that further proof from the plaintiff as to the law of China on the subject is unnecessary and I find the defendant who desires to justify non-fulfilment must prove that the Chinese law warrants the justification he puts forward. The solution of the question whether the defendants supplied crackers in the ordinary sense of the word, is simplified by the fact that there were undoubtedly previous dealings between the same parties in respect to the same quality of crackers, and that there had been no complaints such as those which form the subject of this action. The plaintiff knew what he wanted: a low grade cracker, but still a cracker; and the defendant knew what he was expected to supply. The facts as to the quality of the crackers supplied rest entirely on the evidence taken on commission in the United States of the persons to whom they were subsequently sold by Carlowitz and Company. Their statements are not cross-examined. Their statements are therefore unchallenged and must be taken as true. Evidence taken on commission must be treated precisely in similar way as evidence given in a trial. If it is intended to question its veracity or to draw other inferences from it than those which appear on the face of the language used by the witnesses this must be prepared by cross-examination. Nothing can be more dangerous for the other side to allow the evidence to be taken without being represented. When once the order for the Commission has been made on the application of one party the other party can only decline to take part in the proceedings at his peril. It may be costly; but that is inevitable to the grant of a Commission, which is part of the regular procedure of the courts. From this evidence then it appears that the crackers were bad in every respect: that innumerable complaints were received from the ultimate purchasers, that they did not explode, and that they were not in any

respect so good as those of the same grade which had been supplied by the defendant firm on previous occasions. One other point is clear from this evidence: that the detailed examination of the crackers was made in consequence of these complaints, that this was independent of the examination made on the arrival of the goods, and that it bore out the complaints which had been made by the ultimate purchasers. So far the case seems to me to be clear. The stress of the defendant's argument was on the fact that not only Carlowitz and Company in Canton but also Champion and Company in the United States had examined the crackers and accepted them as good and merchantable. Further that when the complaints came from America the plaintiffs strenuously supported their original opinion that they were good. And lastly, that though the examination might have been, as suggested, superficial, the examination in the United States need not have been so. Under the circumstances can the plaintiffs now be heard to say that the crackers were not good? On one other point I have no doubt: that all that could have been done in the way of giving notice of the complaints and in verifying them as far as possible was done both by Champion and Company to Carlowitz and Company and by them to the defendants. The question is not an easy one and so far as I know is not covered by authority; at least, none was cited. But after giving the question the fullest consideration I have come to the conclusion that it is impossible to say that if the goods are not in fact what a purchaser contracts for he is estopped from recovering because he examined them in the customary way and did not discover that they were different. The law of caveat emptor applies to words or conduct which induce other people to act to their prejudice on the faith of them; not to words or conduct which, as in this case, have no influence on other people's actions. Again it was not a term of contract that this examination should be conclusive and bar subsequent recovery. Nor again was it a term of the contract that there should be any examination at all as a condition of acceptance. The examination was said to be customary, though not an essential custom of the trade which puts it no higher than the examination which every purchaser makes of goods before he accepts delivery. It cannot be treated as purchase after inspection, because obviously the whole of the goods cannot be inspected, but only a very small proportion. We have no evidence that the law of China would prevent recovery after such an examination if the goods proved worthless. And I may say, in passing, that even if the obligations under this contract were to be laid down by English law, the case falls well within the cases laid down in the Ordinance on Sales in which the doctrine of caveat emptor is excluded. The statement of what I believe to be the law applicable to this case may be tested in the concrete by reverting to the simple example already given: supposing the contract had been for the supply of several hundred tins of beef. Now, though when the plaintiff made his examination and took delivery, all the tins happened to contain beef, yet if afterwards it transpired that the large majority of the tins contained mutton, it seems self-evident that the defendant could not say "You examined them, found beef, said that the tins contained beef; therefore they do contain beef," and this on the evidence before me is perfectly analogous to the present case. The defendant seemed at one time to suggest that the crackers were in fact good. But this was not insisted upon; nor could it be, for the evidence is against him. He did suggest however that the crackers were in fact low grade crackers which he ordered and which could not be expected to make much noise and often none at all. But part of his case is that the crackers which were tried were good, gave the proper noise and explosion; and I suppose the proper percentage of explosions; so that his own case is against him, as well as the evidence on this point. Deterioration during a long sea voyage is what I should have thought might have been set up with some prospect of success. But when I put the question to one of the witnesses the answer was that there would be no deterioration, and that answer was not challenged; there had never been deterioration before. There remains mere accident or fraud. Either is possible though not necessarily on the part of the defendant firm, who did not make the crackers themselves. But this would be no defence to this action, whatever may have been the cause of the crackers being defective, as Carlowitz and Company have suffered by it, so also must the defendants suffer, though perhaps they may be able to recover from the makers who supplied them with these inferior goods. Judgment must therefore be for the plaintiffs with costs in accordance with the claim of February 23, 1904.

Mr. Pollock pleaded at length for immediate execution as defendants were out of the jurisdiction of the Colony, and it was desirable that plaintiffs should obtain the effect of the judgment as speedily as possible.

Mr. Calthorp opposed this, and pointed out that defendants had already commenced another action against Messrs. Carlowitz and Co. and execution was stayed in the previous case brought by them.

His Lordship refused the application.

MORE TYPHOON EXPERIENCES.

Incoming steamers still have more news to bring of the ravages of the late typhoon, which came so near this Colony, and it would appear that we should congratulate ourselves here that we did not have the experience that Shanghai has had to go through, as shown by the recent reports from that settlement.

S.S. "KWANG TAI."
The Chinese steamer *Kwang Tai*, Captain Lunt, which arrived in port on Saturday evening from Shanghai, which port she left on the 6th inst., reports that she experienced light variable winds and fine weather to Chapel Island, after passing which she met fresh to strong S.E. and S. winds, with a strong swell from the same quarter. On the way down she passed numerous dead bodies of Chinese, while a considerable number of coffins and quantities of wreck were passed between Quatlaw and Weep Island.

S.S. "ALDOATE."
Captain Michelson of the British S.S. *Aldoate*, which arrived on Saturday evening from Moji, which port she left on the 1st inst., with a cargo of coal for this port, reports that on the 2nd inst., she encountered a typhoon in lat. 33-15 N., long 118-15 E. After that she experienced moderate Southerly and S.W. winds, until the 8th inst., when she encountered a strong easterly gale, hauling round to the South, and moderating at 4 a.m. on the 9th inst.

A VERY sad drowning accident happened at the Singapore Swimming Club, on the 2nd inst., by which Mr. A. Birnbaum, a young German, employed by Messrs. Behn Meyer & Co., lost his life. The fatality was attended with pathetic circumstances. Mr. Birnbaum was the only son of Brigadier-General Birnbaum and only by last mail he wrote home to his parents congratulating them on their approaching silver wedding, and telling them of a present from him which was to follow by a later mail. In their bereavement deep sympathy is felt for them in Singapore, says the local press.

SERIOUS AFFAIR.

IN THE HARBOUR.

But for the providential presence of Police plane No. 4 in the vicinity of Stonecutters' Island last night, there might have been committed a repetition of the crime which so recently sent three young Europeans to the gallows in this Colony. The facts of the case, as testified to by L. S. Robert Wills, were that about 7.40 p.m. he was in the police pinnace, near Stonecutters' Island, when he heard cries and shouts on a sampang near by, and he immediately went alongside the sampang and there he found two men, Eva Hore and Thomas Morgan, seamen of the sailing ship *Academy*, struggling with the two women and one man who formed the crew, and apparently endeavouring to throw them into the sea. Sergeant Wills then boarded the sampang and found Hore holding the steerswoman by the throat and clothing and struggling with her, and Morgan doing the same with the man in the bows. He seized Hore and was putting him in the pinnace when he turned round and struck the sergeant on the neck and chest. Sergeant Wills then knocked him down, and told him if he attempted anything of that sort he would get more than he expected. Meantime Morgan seized Sergeant Wills, who was then placing Hore in the pinnace, and tried to throttle him, so that he had to knock him down and put him in irons, after he had threatened to murder the sergeant if he stirred, saying he would take charge of the pinnace and steer it where he liked. Sergeant Wills then took the men ashore to the station and charged them.

The master of the sampang then stated that at about 7 p.m. yesterday the two men engaged his sampang to take them to a ship at the kerosene anchorage near Stonecutters' Island. They got in at Wanchai steps, and remained quiet until they had passed all the shipping and were near Stonecutters' Island, when they sprang up and the first defendant seized the woman at the tiller, and tried to throw her overboard, while the second defendant struggled with witness, trying to get him also overboard. "They called out 'save life,'" and then the police pinnace came up and the sergeant came on board. The two defendants then set upon the sergeant, one seizing him by the throat and the other by the arms from the back. The sergeant knocked them down and put the second defendant in irons; and then took them away in the pinnace.

Both defendants denied the charges, saying they did not remember assaulting anybody. Mr. F. H. Ireland, before whom the case was tried, found them both guilty on the evidence and sentenced them to one month's hard labour each, without the option of a fine. It was a fortunate chance that the police pinnace was in the vicinity at the time, as the locality where the occurrence took place was off the usual beat of the water police patrol, and but for its presence Hongkong might once again have been thrilled with the news of a grave crime in the harbour.

THE SHANGHAI TYPHOON.

Yesterday (Monday) morning, an article appeared in a contemporary, says the *Shanghai Times* of 5th inst., about the mischief wrought by the typhoon, in which it was stated that the various wharves on the Pootung side had suffered enormous damage. It cannot be denied that Shanghai merchants will be called upon to bear somewhat heavy loss, but too much value should not be paid to the pessimistic reports that have been circulated. As the result of an interview one of our representatives had this morning with the manager of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, we are able to relieve the fears aroused amongst the holders of cargo stored in the various godowns of this company.

Things look much brighter than was hoped possible last Saturday morning, and the manager, who has paid a personal visit to the C.M.S.N. Co's wharves states that the damage caused to cargo has been generally exaggerated. The total number of packages more or less damaged at their Kienlee-yuen Wharf numbers some 15,417, which include 8,540 bags of sugar and 20 bales of silk. This total also includes 200 bales of piece goods which will hit the foreigner.

It was reported that the damage and destruction was worse at the Eastern Wharf than on this side, but, fortunately, this is not the case. Only two or three godowns belonging to the Eastern Wharf have been flooded, the number of packages damaged amounting to 12,000 bales and cases of piece goods and 700 packages of general merchandise. This was owing to the fact that the floors of these godowns are raised well above the level of the surrounding land. The cargo in these godowns have been damaged very little in comparison with the large number of packages stored. The jetty approaching the wharves have received considerable damage, but this loss devolves on the C. M. S. N. Co. alone.

The damage at the Yang-ka-du Wharf is not nearly so bad as was anticipated and very little damage occurred at the Central Wharf. As a matter of fact, and quite in contradiction to what has been published, the damage which has taken place is far greater at the Lower Hongkong Wharf than at the Eastern or Yang-ka-du Wharves, comprising as it does about 22,000 packages of piece goods and merchandise.

Every effort is being made to restore and dunnage the cargo and to separate the good from the bad and the management is sanguine that the loss will not be nearly so large as has been idly stated.

Damages in the Native City are very large owing to the ground floor of buildings being so much below those in the Foreign Settlement, and it is estimated that the native merchants in the City have lost over one million and a half taels.

COMMERCIAL.

Shanghai advices, of 5th inst., state:—Business reported:—Shanghai & Hongkong Wharfs at Tls. 195 for December. Indo-China at Tls. 67 for September. Farnham, Boyds at Tls. 140 for cash, at Tls. 141 for September, at Tls. 144 for December. Langkats at Tls. 174 for September, at Tls. 185 for December. Telephone at Tls. 581.

Business done direct:—Shanghai and Hongkong Wharfs at Tls. 190 cash, at Tls. 196/195 for December. Indo-China at Tls. 69 for September, Farnham, Boyds at Tls. 141 for September, at Tls. 144 for December. Astors at Tls. 527 for September.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.
London—Bank T.T. 1/11 3/16
Do. demand 1/11 1/16
Do. 4 months' sight 1/11 7/16
France—Bank T.T. 2/4
America—Bank T.T. 2/4
India—Bank T.T. 1/4
Do. demand 1/4
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 9 1/2 prem.
Japan—Bank T.T. 9 1/2 prem.
Yokohama—Bank T.T. 11 1/2

Buying.
6 months' sight L/C. 1/11 9/16
3 months' sight L/C. 1/11 11/16
6 months' sight San Francisco & New York 4 1/2
1 month's sight do. 4 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 1/11 13/16
1 month's sight France 2/4 1/2
1 month's sight 2/4 1/2
1 month's sight Germany 2/4 1/2
1 month's sight 2/4 1/2
Bank of England rate 3 1/2
Sovereign 10. 10

OPUM QUOTATIONS.
To-day's quotations are as follows:—
Per picul
Malwa New @ 1,100
" Old @ 1,185/1,200
" Older @ 1,250/1,275
" Oldest @ 1,300/1,350
Patna New @ 1,035
" Old @ 1,065
" Older @ 1,015
" Oldest @ 1,075
Per ton (112 lbs.) 11/11 1/2

Today's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY, the 23rd September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts in 30th June, 1905.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 23rd September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAURENCE & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1905. [91]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on

WEDNESDAY, the 13th September, 1905, at 2.30 P.M., at No. 16, Hollywood Road, SUNDAY.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising:—BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS with WIRE and MATTRESS, TEAKWOOD WARDROBE with BEVELLED GLASS, TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARD and DINING WAGGONS with GLASS, OVERMANTLES, DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS—AS USUAL. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1905. [919]

CHEONG LEE & CO.

FURNITURE DEALERS.

Temporary Store: 26, CONNAUGHT ROAD, Hongkong, 11th September, 1905. [920]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLAVERS," FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 P.M., TO-DAY, 11th instant.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 18th instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 25th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th instant, at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1905. [917]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE S.S. "SIKH," FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH AND LIVERPOOL.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hutchinson, 10th September, 1905. [914]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "CATHERINE APCAR" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 13th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1905. [916]

Intimations.

SPECIAL SALE.

AT

ROBINSON'S

OF

PIANOS, PIANOLAS,

MUSIC AND MUSICAL

INSTRUMENTS

OF ALL KINDS

PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.

The following Pianos are thoroughly sound and reliable, and are

GUARANTEED

FOR THE CLIMATE.

Intending buyers should not miss this most favourable opportunity of securing one of these Great Bargains.

UPRIGHT

PIANOS

Maker Sale Former Price.

UPRIGHT PIANOS

Maker

Rate
Price

For
Pr

Lunan	...	...	...	\$150	\$475
Cabin Piano	...	...	...	180	250
Hopkinson	...	...	...	290	480
Ployel	...	...	...	295	525
Own Make (R. P. Co.)	...	...	...	300	450
Schiedmayer	...	...	...	320	500
Kirkman	...	...	...	325	480
Stuart	...	...	...	335	450
Rosencranz	...	...	...	350	500
Own Make (Over Strung)	...	...	...	385	500
Broadwood	...	...	...	400	600
Spaethe	...	...	...	400	500
Collard	...	...	...	500	700
Haake	...	...	...	525	600
Rachals	...	...	...	575	750
Kraus	...	...	...	585	750
Hopkinson	...	...	...	600	800
Winklemann	...	...	...	675	800
Steinweg	...	...	...	700	800

THE WOMAN OF THE WORLD.

HONOURS FOR LADIES.

Appropos of the recent Birthday honours, has not the time come, it has been asked, when a few women's names should appear in the lists of those upon whom the King bestows marks of favour? It is not quite clear what is asked for, unless a special Order is to be instituted which shall encourage the British matron to fill her quiver to overflowing, since women neither serve their country in the way that men do, nor do municipal duty. The O. M. might be given, it is true, in some very special cases; but it must be sadly admitted that while women claim equality with the other sex so far as pecuniary recognition and honour are concerned, they always expect that they shall be shown consideration because they are women; and if once women were recognised in the way suggested, every woman whose name came before the public in any way would expect every mark of any influence whom she might know, or who was known to any of her friends, to secure this same recognition for her or for her ever after dubbed jealous, unchivalrous, and a trampled-down of the sex. Moreover, increase of appetite would grow by what it fed on. Women have their vanities as well as men, it has been said in connection with the proposed bestowal of honours, and who knows where we should stop in our demands for recognition? After all, even in these days, we do not all achieve fame in useful or artistic fields of labour. A very large proportion of those who would be likely to expect Birthday honours from the Sovereign are those whose fame rests upon their gowns and the parties they give. Put in an O.S.D.—Order of Stylized Dress—were founded, what heart-burning would be created, what scheming would be resorted to in order to obtain it! The O. M. for really successful hostesses would doubtless be popular; but it is pitiable to think of what the season would come to in the struggle for the coveted letters.

IS JEALOUSY A DISEASE?

A lady novelist—and who should be better qualified to discuss the subject?—has been writing to the *Times* upon jealousy. She, in common with many psychologists and the ancient people of the Hebrews, is practically convinced that the green-eyed monster is really a microbe, or, in other words, that jealousy is a disease. There is every indication, we are told, in Shakespeare's tragedies, that it was recognised as such in the sixteenth century; and the Jews of old seem to have taken short order with those who displayed any form of jealousy, treating them as being possessed of a devil, or, in other words, as sufferers from mental affliction. The question is a very interesting one to men and women alike; for once establish jealousy as a "bona-fide" disease, and husbands, wives, society beauties, novelists, and dramatists will find themselves working on entirely new lines. Some of us, of course, are very much more jealous than others. There may be women so constituted that they can see other women in far prettier clothes without turning a hair; there may be women, even more strangely constituted, who can listen unmoved while their husbands diltate on another woman's good looks and face; there may be husbands who can find affectionate letters addressed to their wives by some Dick or Bill, and never give them a second thought; there may be dramatists and authors, actors and singers, who rejoice when others of their craft achieve success; but these are all few and far between. If jealousy is actually a disease, then it seems to me we are nearly all liable to take it, like the measles. Some get it very badly, and with some it becomes chronic; but why should we not be inoculated against it? No doubt, after a little serious research, the green-eyed monster would be duly classified as the something cocoon, and we could either have our babies done young or treated when they came to years of indiscretion, when we could see more clearly how they had been attacked by the disease.

TEMPERS AND TENTS.

Those who do not care to soothe their nerves, make sleek their skins, and smooth out their wrinkles by the means usually employed nowadays, may like to know, perhaps, that they have the alternative offered of "radiating" themselves, which, in other words, means taking rainbow baths. Having been electrified, massaged, and bathed in fragrant and medicated waters, the thing to do at the present time, if one would be beautiful and oblivious of worries and angelic in temper, is practically to sit on a rainbow, or rather to bathe in such of its colours as may be deemed appropriate to one's case. If one is very irritable, blue and violet are necessary; and paler shades of some colours reduce the hysterical condition produced by failure to obtain a certain invitation, or the receipt of a dressmaker's account of unexpected proportions. You simply go to the baths, say "temper," "nerves," "bad disappointment," or "love affair," and you are flooded in the proper colours. After which all is serene.

UNDRESSING FOR DINNER.

We are told in a medical journal that dress and diet have a great deal to do with each other. "The less we wear," is the startling advice given, "the more we can eat," so that in the warm weather, if we find our appetites flagging, our obvious course is to shed our garments; and when we are going out to dine where we know everything will be specially good, we clearly owe it to our hosts, if not to ourselves, to reduce our clothing to its least common denominator, and do justice by that means to the fare set before us. Not only does this stripping increase the appetite, but likewise assists the digestion, we are assured; so after this I shall not be surprised if there is anything in the theory, the less we wear at dinner the better it will be for us. Perhaps something in the bathing-costume style would be best adapted to the purpose. There is an opportunity for another millionaire to give a Savoy or Gaiety dinner to introduce the idea—Ambrosia, in the "World."

Shipping.

Kwangshai, Ch. s.s., 1,536, Wm. H. Lunt, 9th Sept.—Shanghai 6th Sept., Gen.—C. M. S. N. C. Kohlschlag, Ger. s.s., 1,292, C. Goswami, 9th Sept.—Bangkok 2nd Sept., Rice and Meal.—B. & S. Ald. s.s., 1,208, H. Nicholson, 9th Sept.—Mojit 1st Sept., Coal.—M. B. K. Isibancaster, Dut. s.s., 3,198, S. Blesin, 9th Sept.—Pulo Samboe 2nd Sept., Bulk Oil.—Mayer & Co. Sikh, Br. s.s., 3,216, J. Rowley, 10th Sept.—Singapore 4th Sept., Gen.—D. & Co. Ld. Hue, Fr. s.s., 705, Godineau, 10th Sept.—Haiphong and Hoihow 9th Sept., Gen.—A. R. M. Frithof, Nor. s.s., 891, A. H. Haraldsen, 10th Sept.—Fochow 8th Sept., Gen.—O. S. K. Hailan, Fr. s.s., 377, L. Andersen, 10th Sept.—Hoihow 8th Sept., Gen.—A. R. M. Haimun, Br. s.s., 636, A. J. Robson, 10th Sept.—Swatow 9th Sept., Gen.—D. L. & Co. Saxonia, Ger. s.s., 3,316, E. Hoppe, 10th Sept.—Mojit 5th Sept., Gen.—H. A. L. Highlander, Br. s.s., 1,549, J. Sinclair, 10th Sept.—Kobe 2nd Sept., Gen.—Samuel, Samuel & Co. Kwangshai, Br. s.s., 1,428, W. P. Baker, 10th Sept.—Canton 9th Sept., Gen.—J. M. & Co. Kiuksang, Br. s.s., 1,228, J. B. Harris, 10th Sept.—Canton 9th Sept., Gen.—B. & S. Hopsang, Br. s.s., 1,359, J. M. Hay, 10th Sept.—Proboling 1st Sept., Sugar.—J. M. & Co. Catherine Apar, Br. s.s., 1,730, A. Stewart, 11th Sept.—Singapore 9th Sept., Gen.—D. S. & Co. Ld. Yueyang, Br. s.s., 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 11th Sept.—Manila 8th Sept., Gen.—J. M. & Co. Glenfalloch, Br. s.s., 1,434, R. Pentney, 11th Sept.—Singapore 5th Sept., Gen.—Loo Tik Sing. Den of Mains, Br. s.s., 2,971, P. Singer, 11th Sept.—London via Colombo and Singapore 30th July, Gen.—N. Y. K. Pak Ling, Br. s.s., 4,447, Rodway, 11th Sept.—Shanghai 8th Sept., Gen.—B. & S. Hienlawers, Br. s.s., 2,250, D. Clark, 11th Sept.—Singapore 5th Sept., Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Kwangshai, for Canton.
Quinto, for Chiofo.
Loyal, for Tientsin.
Allegria, for Kutchinotzu.
Saxonia, for Shanghai.
Wangang, for Swatow.
Kiuksang, for Shanghai.
Hoiching, for Kwong-chow-wan.
Tientsin, for Bangkok.
Haimun, for Swatow.
Den of Mains, for Nagasaki.
Pronto, for Haiphong.
Sulton Hall, for Port Pirie.
Longmoon, for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

Ranca, for Cebu.
Hoihow, for Swatow.
Sept. 11.
Pronto, for Haiphong.
Kwangshai, for Canton.
Wangang, for Tientsin.
Quinto, for Chiofo.
Haimun, for Coast Ports.
Chimsang, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Kwangshai, from Shanghai—101 Chinese.
Per Hienlawers, from Singapore—Mr. Malone.
Per Glenfalloch, from Singapore—545 Chinese.
Per Catherine Apar, from Singapore—Rev. and Mrs. Thomas and 3 children, Lieut. N. Mosley, Messrs. J. Lawton, W. M. Mason, H. Utley, 407 Chinese, and 4 Japanese.
Per Yueyang, from Manila—Mrs. W. H. Ickis and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. Webb and 4 children, Mrs. F. Foulten, Messrs. J. M. Kennedy, E. R. Lindsey, Raphael Corpus, Jose G. Quetison, D. Storbeck, and 76 Chinese.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Zafiro, for Manila—Mr. and Mrs. A. Preston, Master Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Ross, Messrs. F. Leper, J. B. Mohler, Gabalton, Trino, Mr. H. C. Stone, Capt. Hunt, Miss Ross, Dr. Sidi, Messrs. G. Ramadisa, H. Kodumal, T. Jettimal, H. Hatchard, Robson and servant.

Shipping Report.

Str. Peking from Shanghai—Fine weather, with light S.W. winds.

Str. Sika from Singapore—Fine weather, and light winds throughout.

Str. Glenfalloch from Singapore—Light variable winds, and fine weather.

Str. Saxonia from Mojit—Had fine weather, with light S.W. winds and SWly swell.

Str. Yueyang from Manila—Light variable winds, fine clear weather, moderate sea.

Str. Catherine Apar from Singapore—Moderate N.E. winds and sea, and fine weather to port.

Vessels in Port.

STREANERS.
Bourbon, Fr. s.s., 997, Ch. Sisco, 7th Sept.—Saigon 3rd Sept., Gen.—Wo Fat.
Chowkong, Ger. s.s., 1,115, H. Tector, 8th Sept.—Bangkok 3rd Sept., Rice and Wood.—B. & S.
Clavering, Br. s.s., 2,154, D. Barton, 6th Sept.—Sa. Ina Cruz 31st Aug., Ballast.—C. C. S. S. Co.
Coptic, Br. s.s., 2,744, Wm. Finch, R.N.R., 5th Sept.—San Francisco 2nd Aug., Honolulu 9th, Yokohama 23rd, Kobe 25th, Nagasaki 27th, and Manila 3rd Sept., Mails and Gen.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
Derwent, Br. s.s., 1,652, J. Jenkins, 6th Sept.—Samarang 27th Aug., Sugar.—Man Fat & Co.
Devawongse, Ger. s.s., 1,057, T. V. Bruhn, 10th Aug.—Bangkok and Swatow 18th Aug., Rice and Teak-squares.—B. & S.
Empress of Japan, Br. s.s., 5,094, Henry Pybus, R.N.R., 6th Sept.—Vancouver 14th Aug., and Shanghai 4th Sept., Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.
Fri. Nor. s.s., 606, N. Andersen, 26th Aug.—Haiphong 23rd Aug., Gen.—Agard, Thoresen & Co.
Gregory Apar, Br. s.s., 2,961, J. G. Oliff, 4th Sept.—Calcutta 19th Aug., Penang and Singapore 20th, Gen.—D. S. & Co. Ld.
Helene Murrell, Ger. s.s., 984, K. Auer, 6th Sept.—Kuchino 31st Aug., Coal.—Order.
Hercules, Jap. s.s., 2,430, G. Bierck, 7th Sept.—Kuchino 31st Aug., Coal.—M. B. K.
Hohenoller, Ger. s.s., 660, O. Kraef, 20th July.—from Genoa, Ballast.—M. & Co.
Holstein, Ger. s.s., 883, A. Niejahr, 8th Sept.—Tringian 31st Aug., Coals.—J. & Co.
Ischia, Ital. s.s., 2,781, C. Andrew, 4th Sept.—Singapore 29th Aug., Gen.—C. & Co.
Johanna, Ger. s.s., 952, A. Reid, 7th Sept.—Bangkok 31st Aug., Rice.—J. & Co.

Lennox, Br. s.s., 2,361, F. McNair, 1st Sept.—Put back, Gen.—D. & Co. Ld.
Longmoon, Ger. s.s., 1,245, F. Kalkofen, 9th Sept.—Canton 8th Sept., Gen.—S. & Co.
Loyal, Ger. s.s., 1,582, L. Lorenzen, 27th Aug.—Bangkok 20th Aug., Rice and Gen.—B. & S. & Co.
Mausang, Br. s.s., 1,644, R. Houghton, 4th Sept.—Sandakan 29th Aug., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Mercedes, Br. s.s., 5,300, J. S. Macgregor, 31st Aug.—Weihaiwei 20th Aug., Naval Stores.—Admiralty.
Montana, Am. s.s., 258, D. C. Camus, 21st Aug.—Manila 18th Aug., Gen.—Portuguese.
Ponape, Ger. s.s., 125, H. Martens, 6th Sept.—Ponape (Caroline Islands) 13th Aug.—Ballast.—German Consul.
Sungshang, Br. s.s., 1,845, G. H. Pennefather, 4th Sept.—Hoihow 31st Aug., Gen.—B. & S.
Taming, Br. s.s., 1,350, Outerbridge, 8th Sept.—Manila 5th Sept., Gen.—B. & S.
Tartar, Br. s.s., 4,425, W. Davison, R.N.R., 6th Sept.—Vancouver and Shanghai 3rd Sept., Gen.—C. P. R. Co.
Tientsin, Ger. s.s., 1,006, O. Koch, 4th Sept.—Bangkok 29th Aug., Rice and Gen.—B. & S.
Zaida, Br. s.s., 2,995, C. Willis, 9th Sept.—Rangoon 20th Aug., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Churchill, Am. 4-masted sch., 600, Huffman, 27th Aug.—Haiphong 23rd Aug., Ballast.
Combermere, Br. ship, 1,686, C. G. Dixner, 5th Sept.—New York 14th June, Case Oil.
Ecuador, Ger. 4-masted ship, 2,193, O. Dickmann, 2nd Sept.—New York 19th May, Paraffine.—Order.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	From	Agents	Due
Bayern	Singapore	M. & Co.	Sept. 12
Preussen	Shanghai	M. & Co.	Sept. 12
Siberia	Japan	P. M. & Co.	Sept. 13
Andalusia	Singapore	H. A. L.	Sept. 14
Nicomedia	Japan	P. M. & Co.	Sept. 16
Chingtu	P. Darwin	B. & S.	Sept. 18
Caitness	Bombay	N. Y. K.	Sept. 18
Socotra	Singapore	P. & O.	Sept. 19
Namsang	Calcutta	J. M. & Co.	Sept. 20

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Returns.

Montana, at Kowloon Dock.
Devawongse, at Kowloon Dock.
Saxonia, at Kowloon Dock.
Wangang, at Kowloon Dock.
Kiuksang, at Kowloon Dock.
Hoiching, at Kowloon Dock.
Tientsin, at Kowloon Dock.
Haimun, at Kowloon Dock.
Den of Mains, at Kowloon Dock.
Pronto, at Kowloon Dock.
Sulton Hall, at Kowloon Dock.
Longmoon, at Kowloon Dock.

Ships Passed The Canal.

Onward—4th August—Agamemnon. 9th August—Svanley. 12th August—Longtor. 15th August—Glenfalloch. 18th August—Kaiso, Nordpol, Redhill, Andalusia, Flinthire. 22nd August—Sophie Rickmers, Ohio, Bayern, Dione, Jaurigeberry, Neilly, Socotra. 25th August—Dardanus, Caledonia. 29th August—Glaucus, Hector. 31st August—Benvenue, Glenesh, Howick Hall, Palma, Ghazie. 1st September—Ching Ho, Segovia, Tydus, Borsnia, Fook Sang, Iran. 5th September—Formosa, Serbia. 8th September—Ayaz, Kintuck, Chatham, Manningtry, Seng-gambia.
Homeward—4th August—Pera, Silesia. 15th August—Sika. 22nd August—Oania. 30th August—Brigolita, Siltionia.
Arrivals at Home—4th August—Banlu. 9th August—Darmstadt. 12th August—Oranien. 15th August—C. Ferd Laetia. 18th August—Ping Sney, Sham. 22nd August—Montica, Yunnan, Sagami. 25th August—Annam. 29th August—Palermo. 30th August—Sachsen. 1st September—Glenfalloch. 4th September—Japa. 5th September—Tourant, Berlemond, Nijon. 8th September—Hysan, El Kantara, Montrose, Schornhorst, Tonkin.

MAILS.

A Mail will close for:
Callao—Per Lennox, 12th Sept., 10 A.M.
Calcutta—Per Saxonia, 12th Sept., 10 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per Coptic, 12th Sept., 11 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per Ischia, 12th Sept., 11 A.M.
Macao—Per Hwangshan, 12th Sept., 1.15 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Gregory Apar, 12th Sept., 2 P.M.
Manila—Per Taming, 12th Sept., 3 P.M.
Cebu and Iloilo—Per Sungshang, 12th Sept., 3 P.M.
Amoy, Straits and Rangoon—Per Zaida, 12th Sept., 5 P.M.
Pekhoi—Per Hailan, 12th Sept., 5 P.M.
Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, (B.C.)—Per Tartar, 13th Sept., 10 A.M.
Europe, &c., India, via Taitcorin—Per Preussen, 13th Sept., 11 A.M.
Macao—Per Hwangshan, 13th Sept., 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai—Per Kwangshai, 13th Sept., 3 P.M.
Samarang and Sourabaya—Per Emma Luyken, 14th Sept., 11 A.M.
Macao—Per Hwangshan, 14th Sept., 1.15 P.M.
Macao—Per Hwangshan, 15th Sept., 1.15 P.M.
Manila—Per Yueyang, 15th Sept., 3 P.M.
Manila—Per Ruch, 16th Sept., 11 A.M.
Keelung, Mojit, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, (B.C.) and Tacoma, Wash.—Per Lyra, 16th Sept., 11 A.M.
Sandakan—Per Mausang, 16th Sept., 1 P.M.
Macao—Per Hwangshan, 16th Sept., 1.15 P.M.
Macao—Per Hwangshan, 16th Sept., 1.15 P.M.
Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per Wilkead, 19th Sept., 10 A.M.
Europe, &c., India, via Taitcorin—Per Ernest Simon, 19th Sept., 11 A.M.
Macao—Per Hwangshan, 19th Sept., 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per Empress of Japan, 20th Sept., 11 A.M.
Macao—Per Hwangshan, 20th Sept., 1.15 P.M.
Macao—Per Hwangshan, 21st Sept., 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle, Wash.—Per Minnetonka, 22nd Sept., 11 A.M.
Macao—Per Hwangshan, 22nd Sept., 1.15 P.M.
Manila—Per Zafiro, 23rd Sept., 10 A.M.
Europe, &c., India, via Taitcorin—Per Simla, 23rd Sept., 11 A.M.
Macao—Per Hwangshan, 23rd Sept., 1.15 P.M.
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Bay, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per Changshai, 23rd Sept., 3 P.M.

Mails for Canton, Samihui, Wuchow and Macao will be closed on week days at 7.30 every morning. On Sundays the mail for Macao will be closed at 8 A.M., and that for Canton at 9 A.M.

Mails for Namsa, Sanbu, Kooomoon, Kuchuk, Samihui, Wuchow and Canton every evening at 5 P.M. On Sundays the mails will be closed at 9 A.M.

No mail will be closed for Canton on Saturday evening.

On and after 15th July, 1905, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong and the British Postal Agencies in China to Australia will be at the rate of 1 cent for each half ounce instead of 10 cents as at present.

The rate of postage on letters from Australia to Hongkong and the British Postal Agencies in China will be reduced from 2d. to 1d. for each half ounce.

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The rate of postage on letters from Australia to Hongkong and the British Postal Agencies in China will be reduced from 2d. to 1d. for each half ounce.

FRANK.
Lay, Mrs.
Lander, Mr.
Macfarlane, Dr. and
Machle, Mr. and Mrs.
Maddalato, Mr.
Martin, R.
Meier, Mr. and Mrs.
Mitchell, R.
Mueller, E.
O'Neill, L. Hugh
Parry, Major
Peace, Mr.
Phillips, Major
Philpot, Mr.
Sawer, Capt. and Mrs.
Seaton, Mr. T.
Sinclair, A.
St. de Van de
Stokes, Mr.
Thomas, Mr.
Uffel, W. von
Vander, Gordon
Vereker, Capt. and
White, Dr. M. J.
Wilford, F. C.
Witt, Major

CHAIKIDURN.
Adams, F. R. J.
Barnett, H. J. C.
Brown, C. H.
Dann, G. H.
Fairchild, H. J.
Fry, B. L.
Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs.
Jameton, P. S.
Marchant, Capt. and Young, J. Ashton
Mrs. and children
Nicholls, E. A.
Smith, E. Grant
Smith, Mr. and Mrs.
Grant
Webb, Mr. and Mrs.
Webb, Mr. and Mrs.
Wilson, Dr. Newell
Young, J. Ashton
Mrs. and children

OCCEANICAL.
Albert, R. F.
Bender, Merrin
Chandler, Lieut. Army
Educ. Dept.
Fisher, Ch.
Fisher, Dr. Med. Emst
Hales, G. L.
Hansen, Capt. W.
Kerby, Herr. T.
Key, Dr. H.<

Mails.

MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, INDIA, ADEN,
EGYPT, MARSEILLES,
LONDON, HAVRE, BOR-

DEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA
PORTS.

The S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS,"
Captain Ailland, will be despatched for
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 19th
September, at 1 P.M.

This steamer connects at Colombo with the
Australian line s.s. *Dumbia* bound for Mar-
seilles via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—
S.S. *POLYNESIE* 3rd October.
S.S. *CALEDONIE* 17th October.
S.S. *OCEANIE* 31st October.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1905. [7]



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"SIMLA,"
Capt. C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R., carrying His Ma-
jesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for
BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 23rd Sept.,
at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the
above Ports in connection with the Company's
S.S. *Himalaya*, 5,800 tons, from Colombo,
Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is
secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France
and Tea for London (under arrangement) will
be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Arabia*,
due in London on the 4th November.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and
Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
L. S. LEWIS,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1905. [2]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,
VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer. Tons. Captain. Sailing.

Lyla 4,417 G. V. Williams At. Sept. 17
Helades 3,753 E. G. Purinton " Oct. 7
Shawmut 9,656 E. V. Roberts " Oct. 14
Trident 9,656 T. W. Garlick " Nov. 4
Hyades 3,753 Geo. Wright " Nov. 4

† Cargo only.

Steamer marked (*) have no second-class
passenger accommodation.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARD.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Trident*
are fitted with very superior accommodation
for first and second class passengers. The
large size of these vessels ensures steadiness
at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo
arrived in cold storage.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1905. [8]

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE,

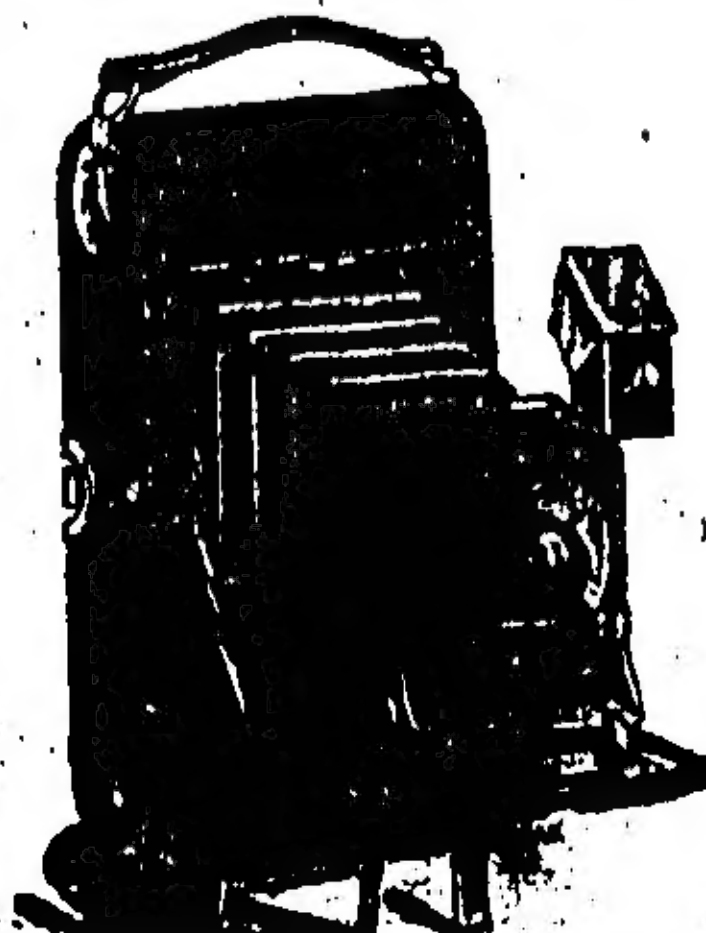
DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

&c., &c., &c.

Telephone 256.



FOR

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK RECEIVES PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1905.

To Let.

TO LET.

No. 15, KNUXTFORD TERRACE,
KOWLOON.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1905. [900]

TO LET.

A BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, at
present in occupation of the Steam
Laundry Co., Ltd.
No. 1, RIFON TERRACE,
FLATS in MOHETON TERRACE, facing
Polo Ground.
OFFICES in course of erection, CON-
NAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).
GODOWNS, PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. [69]

TO LET.

No. 3, MACDONNELL ROAD.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [755]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy
Town.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [692]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

"FOREST LODGE," Caine Road.
Apply to—
H. N. MODY.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1905. [527]

TO LET.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, Two, in
Garden Road, near the Ferry, with Fine
Bright and Airy Rooms, GAS and ELECTRIC
Bells laid on. Commanding fine view of the
Harbour.

Rents very moderate.

Apply to—
H. RUTTONJEE,
No. 5, D'Aguiar Street,
37 and 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1905. [627]

For Sale.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.
\$2.70 per Bag 250 lbs. net ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905. [50]

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER
guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,
and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts)
or 6 do. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents—

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1905. [57]

FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT
GASOLINE
LAMPS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
from the best makers.

INCANDESCENT
MANTLES,
CHIMNEYS,
GLOBES,
SHADES, &c.,

for
GASOLINE AND GAS
LAMPS

at the most moderate
prices.

Lamps fixed up for
Buyers free of charge.

Naphtha of the best
kind kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,
56, Lyndhurst Terrace.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1904. [54]

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & FORTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$8,500,000 \$250,000	\$1,702,728	{ \$1 15/- @ exchange 1/101 = \$18.66 5/7 for first half-year 1905	5 %	{ \$88 1/2 buyers { London 189 1/2
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£5	\$200,000	\$41,768	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903 .....	...	\$38
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,400,000 81,739	\$150,494	\$17 for 1903	5 %	\$335 buyers
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$950,000 \$151,992 \$361,366 \$371,445	Nil.	\$4 1/2 for year ended 30.1.1904	5 1/2 %	\$80 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 217,119	Interim of 7/6 1904	8 %	Tls. 82
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,850,000 \$27,749 \$83,110 \$846,773 \$750,000 \$5,000 \$5,800	\$2,078,997	\$35 for 1903	4 1/2 %	\$770 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$218,693 \$2,241 \$1,705,595	\$486,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$172 1/2
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$30	\$1,000,000 \$185,000	\$329,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$85 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$24,241	\$360,372	\$34 for 1903	10 1/2 %	\$335
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$5,000 \$185,000	\$8,832	\$1 for 1904	5 %	\$20
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$85,439 \$210,000 \$500,000 \$145,376 \$110,000 \$211,150 \$1,999	Nil.	\$2 for year ended 30.6.1904	5 1/2 %	\$35 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. ...	20,000	\$15	\$15	\$500,000 \$145,376 \$110,000 \$211,150 \$1,999	18,064	\$1 for first half-year 1905	7 1/2 %	\$20 1/2 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	\$1,000,000 \$1,999	\$4,435	12/- @ 1/101 = \$6.29 5/11 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$93 1/2 sales
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 43,762	{ Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	7 1/2 %	Tls. 58 sellers
Do. (Preference)	100,000	£1	£1	\$400,000 \$1,416	£38,852	{ Interim of Tls. 1 for 1905	7 1/2 %	Tls. 48 1/2 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000 \$24,257	\$929	{ Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 5) for 1904	3 1/2 %	\$33 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$400,000 \$21,075 \$130,153	\$21,231	{ \$1.80 for year ending 30.4.1905	3 1/2 %	\$25 sellers
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 Tls. 98,000	Tls. 195,479	\$10 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$142 1/2
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	50,000	T.Tls. 50	T.Tls. 50	Tls. 195,479 Tls. 28,000 Tls. 81,200	Tls. 4,333	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	13 1/2 %	Tls. 29
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$450,000 none	\$42,812	Interim of \$10 for 1905	10 1/2 %	\$234
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$85,087	\$3 for 1897	10 1/2 %	\$21 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,635	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.04	3 1/2 %	Tls. 68
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$400,000 \$12,289	£7,820	Interim of 1/- (No. 4) .....	...	Tls. 7.80 buyers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G \$10	G \$10	none	G \$672,093	Interim of 50 cents (gold) for 1905 (No. 5) .....	...	G \$19 1/2
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	\$18,100 £1	£8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents .....	...	\$3 1/2 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Farnham (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 34,924	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 13 for 1904/5	9 1/2 %	Tls. 140 sales
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$70,000	\$8,577	{ \$3.75 for 1904 on old capital	7 1/2 %	\$27 buyers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. ...	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$150,000 \$58,473 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$11,500	\$29,422	Interim of \$2 1/2 for 1905	5 %	\$100 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$55,500	\$501,333	\$6 for first half-year 1904	6 1/2 %	\$194
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$64	\$64	Tls. 487,210	\$489	\$1 1/2 for 1903	7 %	\$17
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 59,880	Tls. 10,711	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 185 1/2 buyers
Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited	37,000	\$100	\$100	\$2,100,000	\$206,645	\$20 for 2nd half year making \$46 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$390 buyers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 17,500	Tls. 2,762	Tls. 18 for 1904	9 1/2 %	Tls. 192 1/2 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ...	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$14,516 Tls. 8,000	\$9,028	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	9 1/2 %	\$27 buyers
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	T.Tls. 50	T.Tls. 50	Tls. 8,000	Tls. 806	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 9	6 1/2 %	Tls. 135
Central Stores, Limited (Founders)	6,000	\$15	\$12	\$20,000	\$1,502	Final of 60 cents making \$1.80 for 1904	10 %	\$18 sales
Do. (New Issue)	123	\$15	\$12	...	...	Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904	7 %	\$7 1/2
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$648,975 \$31,087	\$10,126	\$5 for first half-year 1905	7 %	\$145 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. ...	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$250,000	\$37,875	Interim of \$3 1/2 for 1905	5 1/2 %	\$127
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai) ...	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 20,986	Tls. 7,302	Tls. 2 1/2 for the year ending 31.3.1905	13 1/2 %	Tls. 184 buyers
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$50,000	First year	Interim of \$4 .....	...	\$105
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,994	\$11,958	90 cents for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$124 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$377	\$3 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$40
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 40,066	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 122 sellers
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 670	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	12 %	Tls. 45
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,726	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 67,300	Tls. 725	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	6 %	Tls. 117 1/2
Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Company, Limited	3,764	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none	Tls. 5,150	Interim of \$1 1/2 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 12
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,247	Interim of \$1 1/2 for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$55 sales
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. ...	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 12,844	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.10.1903	8 %	Tls. 51 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$30,000	\$23,264	\$1 for the year ending 31.7.05	6 1/2 %	\$142 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ...	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 50,000 Tls. 31,679	Tls. 13,629	Interim of 3 % a/c 1898 .....	...	Tls. 45 sales
Laow-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 10,000	Interim of 4 % a/c 1898 .....	...	Tls. 57 1/2 sales
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 5,618	Tls. 22,050	4 % for 1897 .....	...	Tls. 275 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewing Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none	£314	First year .....	...	\$115 sellers
Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£114	£770	1 1/2 per share for 1904	9 1/2 %	\$7 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$8,000	\$1,182	\$3 for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$36
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$11 1/2
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 30,000	Tls. 718	Interim of Tls. 5 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 77 1/2 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$3,739	None .....	...	\$10
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. ...	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$8,000	\$1,581	\$0 cents for 1904	9 %	\$9 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$500,000	\$95,054	\$2 for year ending 31.7.1903	7 %	\$17 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$7,551	\$2 for 1904	7 %	\$28
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$186,000	\$7,551	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$2 1/2	9 1/2 %	\$27 buyers
Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	7,000	£10	£10	£25,394 £3,000	£8,188	£1 div. and 2/- bonus for 1904	7 %	\$175 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$5	none	\$2,151	{ \$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1905	6 1/2 %	\$15 buyers
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$50,000	\$2,795	{ 50 cents for year ending 30.1.1904	7 1/2 %	\$91 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$60,000	\$5,355	\$15 for year ending 30.1.1904	7 1/2 %	\$15 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$60,000	\$11,137	Interim of \$4 for 1905	7 %	\$23 1/2
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$2,500	\$2,589	\$10 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$153 buyers
Lane, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	2,500	\$100	\$100	none	\$21,592	Interim of 50 cents 30.9.04	13 1/2 %	\$14 sales
Maatschappij tot Mijn, Bosch- en Landbouwer- ijplaat in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 528,210 Tls. 19,465	Tls. 35,849	Final of \$9 making \$14 for 1904	9 1/2 %	\$145 buyers
Mondon (E. L.) Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Dr. Tls. 117,638	{ 2nd quarterly of Tls. 5, paid 15.6.05 mak- ing so far Tls. 12 1/2 for 1905 .....	...	Tls. 172 1/2 seller
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. Tls. 117,638	{ Tls. 5 for 1901 .....	...	Tls. 25
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$50	\$50	none	Dr. \$5,537	First year .....	...	\$9 1/2
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 145,000 Tls. 108,172	Tls. 8,011	None .....	...	\$50
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000	Tls. 9,751	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for 1905	7 %	Tls. 122 1/2 buyers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 6,968	Tls. 6 for 1904	7 1/2 %	Tls. 80 sellers
Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,297	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 155 sellers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,000	£20	£20	Tls. 170,000	Tls. 17,220	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 9	13 1/2 %	Tls. 67 1/2 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$5,068	Interim of 15/- for 1905	4 1/2 %	Tls. 420 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	15,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$3,644	None .....	...	\$20
Straits Ice Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$25,000	\$700	60 cents for year ended 31.5.04	7 1/2 %	\$150
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	T.Tls. 100	T.Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 1,012	\$5 for 1905	7 %	T.Tls. 120
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900	\$10	\$4	\$22,000	\$551	Final of Tls. 4 1/2 making Tls. 8 1/2 for 1904/5	9 %	\$9 buyers
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	\$302,000	\$6,096	{ \$19.80 for year ended 31.5.1905	11 %	\$180
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$302,000 \$25,000	\$6,096	Interim of 50 cents making \$1 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$14 buyers
William Powell, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$3,000	\$588	{ Interim of 50 cents for year 1904/1905	10 1/2 %	\$11 1/2 buyers